

Mr. Meehan thought that though we could not say we had yet reached an unchallengeable solution of the cause of autumn colour in American foliage, considerations like these brought us nearer to the end.—*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.*, Nov. 1, 1881.

*Centrolophus pompilus.*

*To the Editors of the Annals and Magazine of Natural History.*

GENTLEMEN,—In your issue for this month Dr. Günther, when alluding to the capture of a Blackfish (*Centrolophus pompilus*) at the mouth of the Colne, observes that, so far as he is aware, “this is the first instance known of the fish having wandered so far eastwards.”

In 1841, one 14 inches in length was taken at Lossiemouth; in 1850 Mr. Alder remarked on one captured at Cullercoats, in Northumberland; while in the ‘*Zoologist*,’ 1852 (p. 3504), Mr. Rudd mentions one obtained at Redcar, in Yorkshire.

Yours truly,

FRANCIS DAY.

P.S. The same example was recorded by Mr. Laver in the ‘*Zoologist*,’ 1882, p. 75.

Cheltenham, March 4, 1882.

*On a Fœtal Kangaroo and its Membranes.*

By HENRY C. CHAPMAN, M.D.

Since the publication, nearly fifty years ago, of Prof. Owen’s invaluable paper \* “On the Generation of the Marsupial Animals,” in which the fœtal Kangaroo and membranes were first described, no further contribution has been made to our knowledge of this very important subject. Indeed some naturalists at the present day seem indisposed to accept Prof. Owen’s statement that there is no connexion in the Kangaroo between the fœtal membrane and the uterus, or, in other words, that no placenta is developed, and therefore doubt that the division of the Mammalia into non-placental and placental is not a valid one. Even though the present communication should not contain any thing particularly new, I trust, however, that it will not be received without interest, if for no other reason than that it confirms essentially Prof. Owen’s descriptions.

One would have naturally supposed that, during the past half century, among all the Kangaroos killed in Australia and opened in various zoological gardens, at least one fœtal Kangaroo would have been found. As a matter of fact, however, this does not appear to have been the case; or, at least, if such was found, no record was made of it. Impressed with this fact, I never failed to examine the generative apparatus in the female Kangaroos which died from time to time in the Philadelphia Zoological Garden, with the hope that I might obtain an embryo. In September 1879 I was successful, finding the specimen which forms the subject of the

\* *Phil. Trans.* 1834.